

### Agenda

- TMDL Process under Clean Water Act
- Example TMDLs
- Relationship to NPDES and 319

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### Clean Water Act §303(d) Process: Establishing TMDLs

### A TMDL is....

- A strategy for achieving WQS
- Based on the relationship between pollutant sources and the condition of a water body
- Describes an allowable pollutant load and allocates it among several sources

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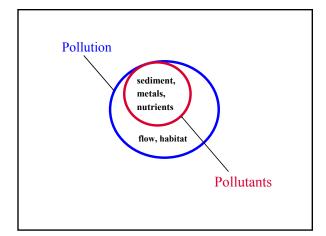
Develop Strategies (TMDLs)

### Pollutant

Means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, (some) radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water

(CWA Sec. 502(6))

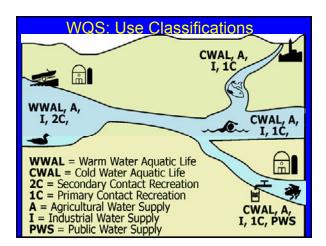
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Waterbody Uses



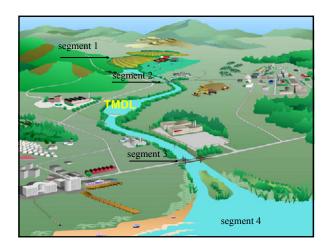


### Water Quality Standards

Parameter	Aquatic Life (acute)	Aquatic Life (chronic)	Agric. & Livestock	Drinking Water	Human Health (fish)
Cadmium	3.9	1.1	10	10	
(ug/l)	(1 hour)	(4 day)	(30 day)	(1 day)	
Mercury	2.4	0.012		2.0	0.3
(ug/l)	(1 hour)	(4 day)		(1 day)	mg/kg
Selenium	20	5	20	170	9000
(ug/l)	(1 hour)	(4 day)	(30 day)	(30 day)	

(sampler)

Magnitude Duration Frequency



### **TMDLs**

Develop Strategies (TMDLs)

- Amount of a specific pollutant that a waterbody can receive, assimilate, and still meet water quality standards
- States and tribes are required to develop TMDLs for waters on their 303(d) lists
- TMDLs are approved or disapproved by EPA; if disapproved, EPA develops the TMDL
- www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/

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303(c)	303(d)	303(e)	
Water Quality_ Standards	TMDLs —	Water Quality Controls*	
•States/Tribes establish	•States/Tribes establish	Point Source NPDES permits Nonpoint	
EPA reviews & approves	<ul><li>EPA reviews</li><li>&amp; approves</li></ul>	management practices	
■EPA has authority to promulgate	•EPA has authority to establish	oludo constatore a consti	
	clude regulatory as well controls	12	

### Elements of a TMDL

Develop Strategies (TMDLs)

- Allowable pollutant load (cap)
- Allocation of cap among sources
- Margin of safety (MOS)

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### **TMDL Definition**

### $TMDL = \Sigma WLA_i + \Sigma LA_i + MOS$

ΣWLA<sub>i</sub>: Sum of waste load allocations (point sources)

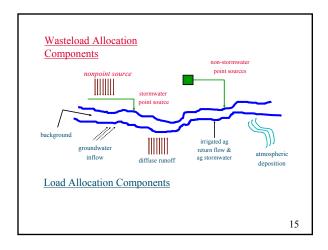
ΣLA;: Sum of load allocations (nonpoint sources)

MOS: Margin of Safety

- Extra measure of protection due to uncertainty
- Can be explicit (e.g., 10%) or implicit (safety factors and assumptions in modeling, etc.)

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Develop Strategies (TMDLs)



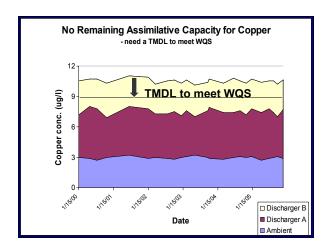
### Develop Strategies (TMDLs)

### TMDL "Caps"

- For specific pollutants
  - Sediment, nitrogen, phosphorus, temperature, copper, mercury
- For pollutant indicators
  - BOD, COD
- Not necessarily daily (Anacostia decision)
  - Could be weekly, monthly, yearly
- May vary seasonally

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### TMDLs can be described as:

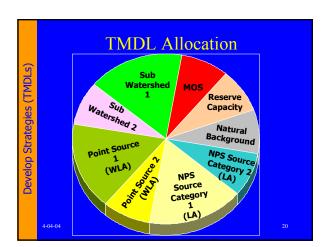
- •mass per time (e.g., pounds per day)
- •toxicity (e.g., toxic units)
- ●other measure (e.g., % reduction)

Ref: 40 C.F.R. Part 130.2(i)

### TMDL: Allocations

- Each point source with an individual NPDES permit receives a wasteload allocation (WLA)
   Point sources covered under general permits can also get a wasteload allocation (WLA)
- Individual sources, categories, subcategories of nonpoint sources are represented by a load allocation (LA)

No EPA rules on how to allocate



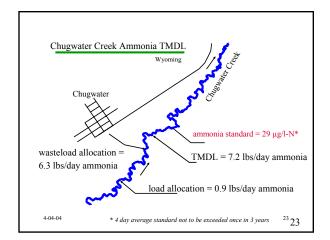


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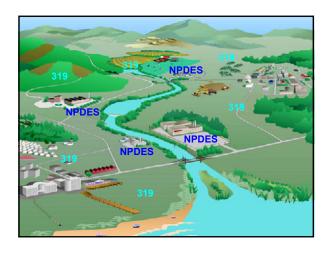


### Recommended Sediment and Phosphorus Allocations for Pleasant Run, VA Sediment Load Allocation (lbs/yr) Reduction Source Category Row Crops 3,007,955 70% Pasture/Hay 734,632 70% 73,719 80% 16,505 0% Develop Urban (grouped pervious & impervious areas) 70% 137,297 0% Groundwater Point Sources (WLA) 0% Septic Systems 0% TMDL Load (minus MOS) 3970,108

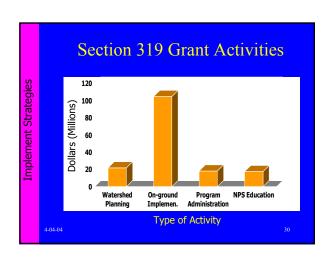
# Black River, WA - Assembling the Phosphorus and Nitrogen TMDL Water Quality Indicators Dissolved oxygen 8.0 mg/L TMDL \*\*Open TMDL \*\*Open TMDL Water Quality Controls \*\*Open TMDL \*\*

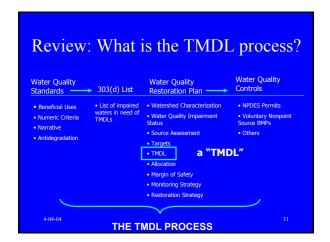
Sediment TMDLs- Instream and Hillslope Targets					
Indicators/ Targets	Allocations				
Instream:  • Median particle size > 12 mm  • <15% fines <0.85 mm  Hillslope:  • Attain < 3 miles roads with erosion potential per square mile study area	Landowner 1:  • Reduce erosion-prone mileage by 12 miles  Landowner 2:  • Reduce erosion-prone road mileage by 5 miles				
Instream: • V* < 0.2 • >50 redds per mile  Hillslope: • Attain < 10% actively eroding streambanks	Reduce length of eroding banks by Tributary 1: 25% Tributary 2: 5% Tributary 3: 10%				

## Agenda • TMDL Process under the Clean Water Act • Example TMDLs • Relationship to NPDES and 319









### **TMDL Summary Points**

- TMDLs and the TMDL Process are driven by Water Quality Standards
- •TMDLs are designed to meet all applicable WQS
- Assimilative Capacity amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet WQS
- \*TMDLs calculate assimilative capacity, and allocate allowable loads for all the different sources into the system
- Wide Flexibility in TMDL Approaches and Measures